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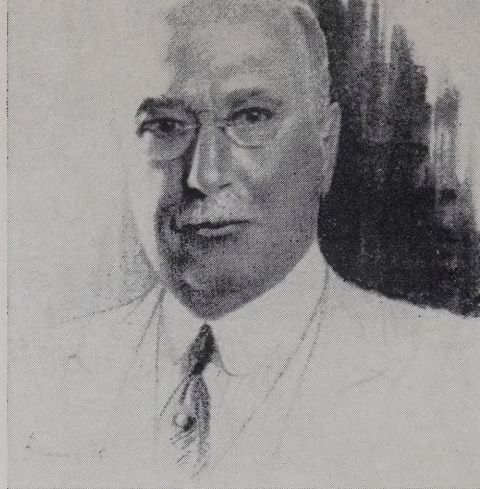
HOLLINGER MINER

A MAGAZINE FOR HOLLINGER EMPLOYEES

50
1910-1960

ANNIVERSARY
ISSUE
JULY 1960

*Noah A. Timmins,
President of Hollinger
Consolidated Gold Mines,
Limited from its
incorporation until his
death in 1936.*



*An early photograph of
Jules R. Timmins, son of
L. H. Timmins and nephew
of Noah A. Timmins, who
went to work at the
Hollinger Mine on January
1, 1910. Later he worked
underground.*



*Jules R. Timmins, O.B.E.,
LL.D., D.Sc., Chairman of
the Board and President of
Hollinger Consolidated Gold
Mines, Limited.*



HOLLINGER MINER

A MAGAZINE FOR HOLLINGER EMPLOYEES

Volume 15 Nos. 6 and 7

Anniversary Issue

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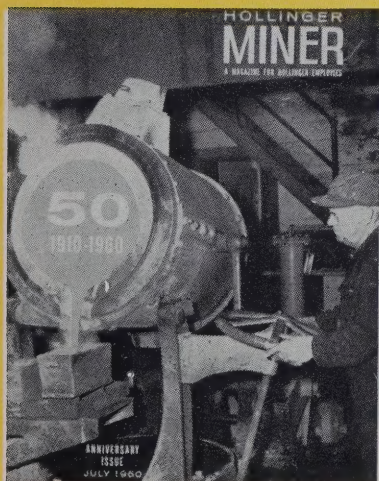
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Appreciation for the use of photographs in this issue is expressed to H. Peters Estate, Royal Studio, Bucovetsky Stores Ltd., Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, A. J. Woodward, Iron Ore Company of Canada.

The Cover

Symbolic of the thousands of bars of gold produced in the past 50 years, the cover picture portrays the final step in the extensive process of recovering gold from ore. P. E. Hunt is shown pouring molten gold from the furnace.



THROUGH 50 YEARS

Time tends to play tricks on the memory. To the youngster at school the summer holidays stretch away in an almost endless series of lazy, sun-shiny days; to his parents they are but a brief interlude between the end of a term and outfitting the children for a new school year. To children, the events of 50 years ago are deep in an unknown past. To their parents, they may be still remote but understandable. To senior citizens, the events of 50 years ago are near at hand; when recalled, the comment often is, "Was that 50 years ago? How quickly time passes!"

This issue of the Hollinger Miner is devoted to events which began more than 50 years ago and are part of the lives of all Hollinger people. It does not pretend to record a complete history of the mine; that would require many volumes. It is hoped, however, that this brief review will evoke pleasant memories for some, help others to place our present activities in the perspective of history, and recall to all who have in any way been part of Hollinger—as employees, suppliers or shareholders—that they have participated in a worthwhile and interesting part of the history and development of Canada and its mining industry.

Hollinger was staked in 1909 by two young men, Benny Hollinger and Alec Gillies. After the process of staking and financing the development of the property, a work crew arrived on January 1, 1910. A member of this crew was Jules R. Timmins, now Chairman of the Board and President of the Company.

Since 1910, Hollinger has had its share of triumphs and disappointments. In terms of figures the record can be stated simply: it has mined more than 59,000,000 tons of ore, has produced more than 17,000,000 ounces of gold and in July of this year will achieve a bullion production of gold and silver of \$500,000,000. No other gold mine in Canada has achieved such a record. Only one other on the continent—the Homestake in South Dakota, which since 1878 has produced more than 23,000,000 ounces—has surpassed it. The Hollinger record is of national interest and importance.

Production figures do not tell the entire story. They are important only in the way they affect the lives and well-being of people. In this respect, Hollinger's record is truly impressive. For half a century it has provided employment and a livelihood for many thousands of employees and their families. Its operation has coincided with the development of the communities of the Porcupine, and has contributed to it.

In its long history, Hollinger has attracted world-wide attention. Some mining practices which make work easier and safer originated here. Many mines which were operated in the past, or are being operated today, might not have been in existence were it not for the encouragement and assistance given by Hollinger. Some of these operations are mentioned briefly in this publication and they, too, are part of the Hollinger story.

Readers would weary of a recitation of Hollinger's performance through two depressions and two world wars, through periods of changing prices of gold and changing operating costs. In the pages that follow we refer briefly to some of these events in the belief that they will evoke pleasant memories for some and a sense of participation in history and achievement for all.

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON HOLLINGER HISTORY

At the 49th annual meeting of shareholders of Hollinger in Montreal on June 1st, 1960, Jules R. Timmins, Chairman of the Board and President, commented briefly on the history of Hollinger. Some of his remarks were quoted in the press and the full text will be available shortly. With apologies for limitations of space which make it necessary to take his words out of context, the following excerpts from his talk are presented as an interesting contribution to this issue of the Hollinger Miner.—The Editor.

"It was my fortune and pleasure to be numbered among the first crew which arrived at the Hollinger property and went to work on January 1, 1910. There has been activity at the Hollinger ever since, a period spanning 50 years. The conditions under which the operation has been conducted have varied widely. One of the most favorable, and one that Canadians often overlook, has been the political stability and progressive viewpoint of Federal and Provincial governments, regardless of parties, towards industrial developments..."

"... We propose to mark this 50th anniversary with a modest but appropriate ceremony in mid-July of this year. It is a pleasant coincidence that part of this ceremony will be the pouring of a gold bar which will bring the accumulated bullion production of the Hollinger to \$500,000,000..."

"... Even in this age of vast and expensive projects, the sum of \$500,000,000 is impressive. The deeper significance of the figure, however, is found in the manner in which it has permitted the Hollinger to be a constructive influence within the industry, within the community of Timmins and within Canada itself..."

"... Dwelling at length on the satisfying record of the Hollinger may tend to obscure a fundamental reality of a mining operation. Like most things in this world—and like all mines—the Hollinger will, one day, be worn out and exhausted. No ore body is capable of renewing itself and this fact imposes on all those engaged in the extractive industries the problem of survival, when, as inevitably happens, a particular ore body is exhausted. In these circumstances, it is evident that in order to continue to play a role in the mining industry, it is necessary to seek, find and develop new ore bodies on which new operations can be based..."

"... Throughout its history, this has been the Hollinger policy. I might add that it was as a result of a similar policy that the Hollinger, as we know it, came into being; the personalities, experiences and resources which launched the Hollinger in 1910 came, in a large measure, from the Cobalt silver mining camp which was so active earlier in the century..."

The last paragraph of Mr. Timmins' address is reproduced on the back page of this publication as an appropriate conclusion to this anniversary issue.



E. A. Perry, Manager

The development and growth of the Hollinger Mine, both on the surface and underground, is comparable to the growth of a tree. When the tree is young, each new addition, however small, is noticed; when it is old the additions become numerous but are relatively unnoticeable. The magnitude of the change is impressed on us only if we make a conscious effort to realize the condition which existed at some specific time in the past.

Changes are continually taking place in the Hollinger plant and organization. Underground the workings are being extended from week to week and the blocks of ore which seemed almost limitless at one time are being mined out relentlessly. On surface, new buildings are going up and some are being torn down. Every month sees a change in the way the work is done and in the people who are doing it.

The buildings, the extensive mine workings, the methods of doing work and the accomplishments are all impressive, particularly to those people, both near and far, who are interested in Hollinger and knew it in its earlier days. There is hardly an item of interest within the whole operation for which there is not some anecdote relating to some person who has worked for the company. In many cases it is obvious that the originator could not have imagined or foretold the lasting effect his innovation was to have.

While there is no doubt that much of the success of the Hollinger Mine may be attributed to a relatively small number of persons, it is not in any way limited to those people alone. Inspiration, foresight and planning can only point the way that may be followed, and this way can only be transformed into reality through the combined efforts of many other persons.



The work of producing \$500,000,000 in bullion in the past 50 years has involved the mining and milling of more than 59,000,000 tons of ore. The bullion produced would make a bar measuring $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet by nine feet by $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the gold would pave Third Avenue in Timmins between Pine and Cedar streets to a depth of one inch. The silver produced would be sufficient to provide

sidewalks one inch thick along both sides of this block.

In order to mine the ore, 243 miles of drifts and 128 miles of crosscuts have been driven and more than 350 miles of underground railway have been installed. Diamond drill holes measuring 1,189 miles in length have been drilled during the 50-year period, and more

than 30,000,000 tons of backfill have been used to replace the ore removed.

Wages and salaries paid for having this work done have totalled more than \$213,000,000 and, in addition, nearly \$9,000,000 has been paid for annual vacations, statutory holidays, savings plan, medical plan and insurance. Other operating charges, including supplies, have amounted to almost \$110,000,000.

50 YEARS, 59 MILLION TONS,



An early Porcupine Camp mining scene shows a clearing in the bush in which a mine shaft is being sunk. The bucket used for hoisting the shaft muck to surface can be seen as the work is being carried out without a headframe enclosure.

GOLD MINING is one of the world's more ancient and fascinating industries. It is an important industry in Canada, not only for the bullion it produces but also for the employment it provides. In spite of this, actual underground operations remain something of a mystery to the vast majority of Canadians.

Underground City

It is not too far afield to compare a mine to an underground city. Although the terms are different, a mine contains the equivalent of a city's streets, avenues and parks. It has the city's equivalent of sky scrapers with their many stories and elevators. It contains most of the service facilities—light, water, air, electric power, roads and railways. In many respects it is comparable to a city turned upside down,

broad on the surface and narrowing as it goes down.

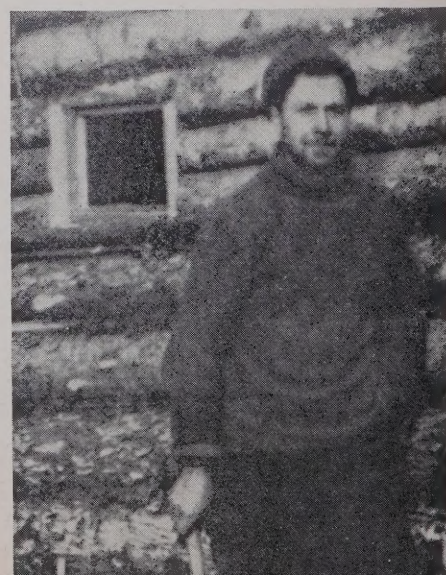
Such an establishment is the Hollinger mine. The surface of the property covers more than 1,100 acres. It goes down to a depth of 5,450 feet and has 38 levels.

Began In 1910

As a gold mine, however, the Hollinger presents a few features which distinguish it from most other gold mines. It began to operate in 1910 and has been operated continually ever since—a period of 50 years. It has yielded some \$500,000,000 worth of bullion of which about four per cent has been silver and the rest gold. On its record it stands alone in Canada and has only one other companion on the continent.

The Hollinger property was once crossed by a trail used by Indians and

An early photograph of Benny Hollinger, discoverer of gold on what was to become Hollinger Mine property, shows him beside early camp building.



500 MILLION DOLLARS

fur-traders enroute from Porcupine Lake to the Mattagami River. The river provided a water route to the southern interior and to James Bay in the north and thus attracted the early travellers.

D'Aigle First

The first prospector of record to examine the property which was to become the Hollinger was Reuben D'Aigle. A veteran of the Yukon, he became discouraged and abandoned his test pit when, as later prospectors discovered, he was within reaching distance of gold-bearing ore. It remained for government geologists to put the spotlight of emphasis on the Porcupine. Surveyors worked through the district between 1896 and 1906. In 1908, Dr. W. A. Parks of the University of Toronto, examined the district and reported, "I regard the region south of Porcupine Lake as giving promise to the prospector."

\$50 Grubstake

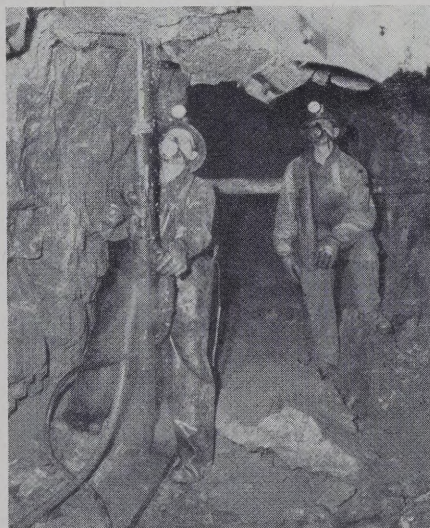
Within a year, two prospectors came on the scene and their work proved to have a lasting effect upon the future of the area. Benny Hollinger and Jack Gillies, grub-staked to the extent of \$50 each by Jack McMahon and Jack Miller respectively, left Haileybury for the Porcupine. On arriving, they found that the area where gold had first been discovered was already staked, so they moved westward from Porcupine Lake.

Many bush fires swept the area in 1911. Much damage and loss of life was caused by one that completely gutted South Porcupine.

It was a fortunate move. Within a few days Hollinger uncovered a rich showing of gold on the trail D'Aigle had used between his camp and the test pit.

Discovery of a mineral deposit is only the first step in establishing a mine. Before production can be achieved, the orebody must be outlined and a plant installed. The financing necessary to accomplish this work was provided through a five-man syndicate which had been associated in mining ventures in the Cobalt camp. The names of the members of this syndicate who launched the Hollinger on its path to history are well known to people of the Porcupine District. They were N. A. Timmins, L. H. Timmins, John McMartin, Duncan McMartin and David A. Dunlap.

Miners operate compressed air drills to drill holes into which explosives are placed to break the rock underground.



Through the difficulties of the early financing, the additional problems caused by fire and the first few decades of operations, these five men shaped the destiny, formulated the policies and steered the course of the Hollinger. Many of the descendants of these five men are still closely associated with the enterprise.

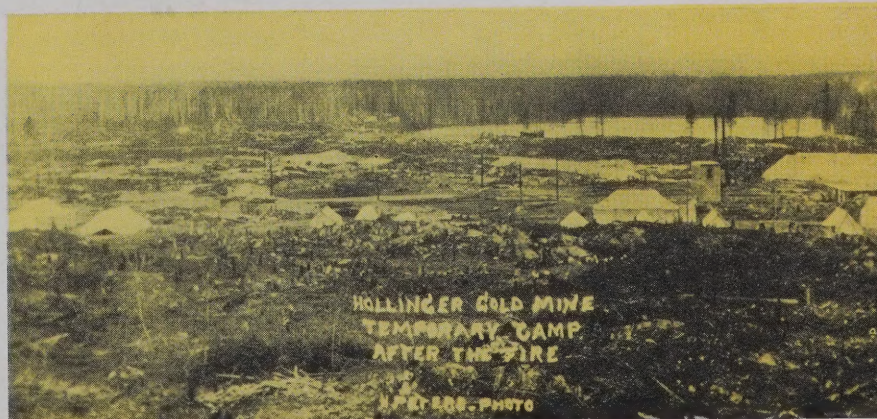
The original property was quickly developed and with the mining at greater depth it soon became evident that Hollinger would be a large and prosperous gold mine. The persistent plunge of the ore to the east showed that the neighboring Schumacher property should contain the extension of the Hollinger ore zone. For this reason, Hollinger acquired the 160-acre property in 1922 and experience has shown that this decision was justified because a substantial amount of ore has been mined on the deeper levels as anticipated.

3,800 Tons Per Day

In some respects, the production from the Hollinger orebody is unusual. It has ranged from an initial capacity in 1912 of 300 tons per day, to 6,000 tons per day in 1927. Current production is in the order of 3,800 tons per day. The unusual aspect of the Hollinger's record is that these figures have been achieved from a multiple vein structure rather than from a few large ore bodies.

Hollinger gold is found in quartz veins associated with pyrite. The veins vary

A temporary camp was erected on the Hollinger property to replace the buildings which were destroyed by a bush fire in May of 1911.



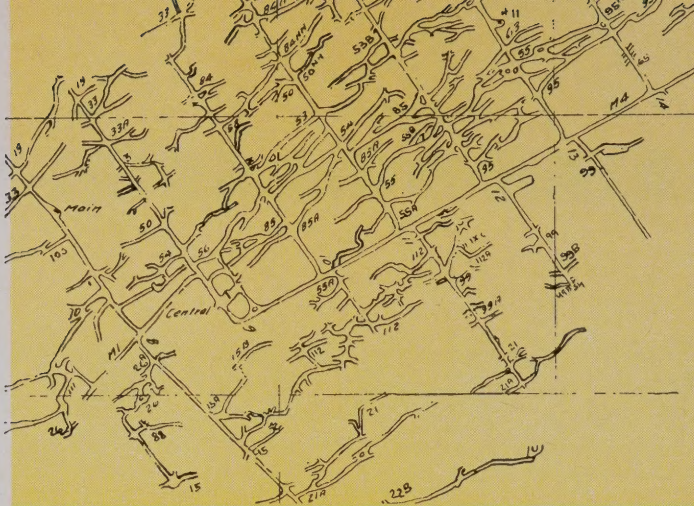
**50 Years,
59 Million Tons,
500 Million Dollars
Con't.**

in width from a few inches to 25 or 30 feet, with the majority between six feet and 14 feet in width. They also vary in length, a few being traced a distance of 1,000 feet horizontally and 1,500 feet vertically. Most are much smaller, being upwards of 50 feet in length horizontally and 50 feet vertically. On the average, a ton of Hollinger ore yields slightly more than one-quarter ounce of gold.

Challenges Met

The life story of 50 years of operation of an enterprise such as Hollinger cannot be compressed into a few short columns. There have been, however, a number of events in its colorful life which tested the fibre of the men of Hollinger and, in many cases, changed the course of history for the mine. In every case, the challenge was met by the people who have been responsible for guiding the affairs of the mine under such men as John B. Holden, who was one of the earliest directors, and P. A. Robbins, A. F. Brigham, John Knox, and E. L. Longmore, the successive managers.

The fire of 1911 was a challenge to the ability of the pioneers to proceed in the face of adversity. There were times when it appeared that the end of the ore was in sight—first on the 950-foot level and later on the 2750-foot level. In each instance perseverance brought its rewards.



This plan of part of one level of the mine shows the network of drifts necessary to develop the veins of ore.

Many miles of underground railway are used to transport ore from various work-places on its way for processing.



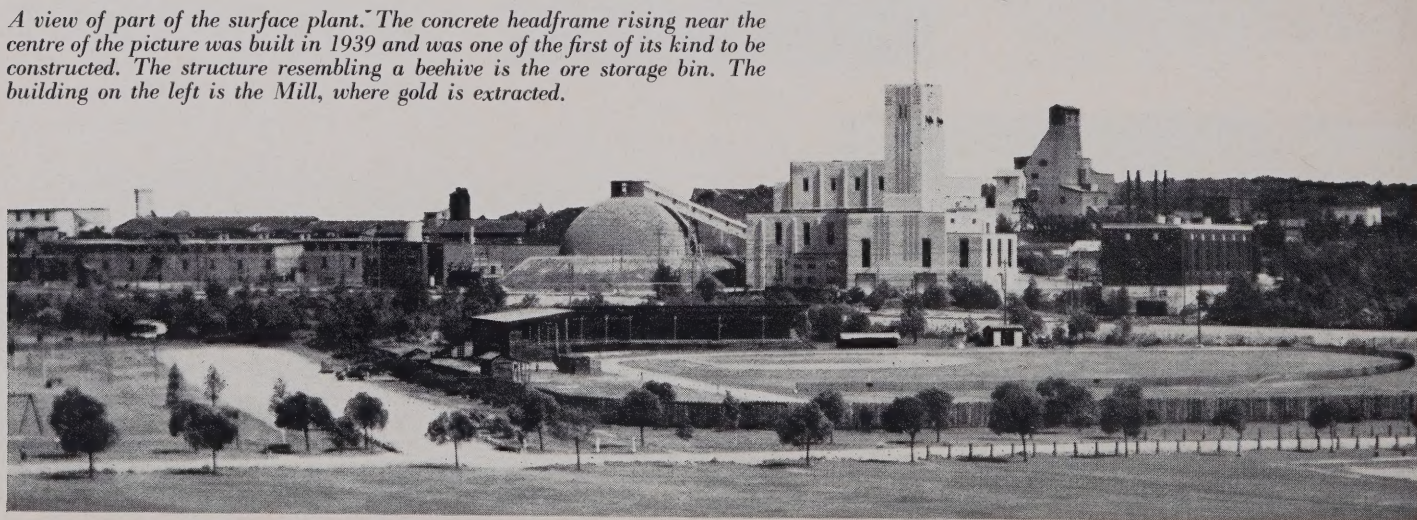
Methods Changed

Mining difficulties in the late 20's led to a change in mining methods which has prolonged the life and usefulness of the mine. The underground fire of the same era brought tragedy to the homes of many Hollinger people; its only mitigating effect was that it led to new and improved safety measures which have been adopted—to the bene-

fit of miners—not only in Canada but in many parts of the world.

In the last analysis, it is not mines that make history—it is the men who work and run the mines. In this regard, as in many others, Hollinger has indeed been fortunate. Some of this good fortune may be attributed to the mutual respect and concern which has been traditional among the men who work at the Hollinger.

A view of part of the surface plant. The concrete headframe rising near the centre of the picture was built in 1939 and was one of the first of its kind to be constructed. The structure resembling a beehive is the ore storage bin. The building on the left is the Mill, where gold is extracted.





THE VOICES OF HOLLINGER

Whatever thoughts and visions occupied the mind of Benny Hollinger when it became apparent that he had uncovered a mother-lode, it is not to be expected that he dreamed that his discovery would help create an empire that would touch the lives of many thousands of Canadians within a period of 50 years.

He would not have visualized that men of so many nationalities would identify themselves with the company which he helped to create. Neither would he have imagined that these same men would establish a community that would become known far and wide for its friendliness of spirit and working relationship between men and women of many races and creeds.

Listen to the voices of Hollinger. In addition to those of native-born Canadians, you will hear the lilting voice of the Irishman, the burr of the Scot, the soft tones of the Cornishman, the musical speech of the Welshman, the voices of men from sunny Italy, from Germany, the Ukraine, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Portugal and many other countries of the world. Listen and observe, and soon it will become apparent that those voices are blending into the voice of the Porcupine.

These men from many lands have joined with native-born Canadians to help create a community that has given to its residents in what was once wilderness all the amenities of city-living. These men came and settled and worked and raised families in a town truly cosmopolitan in nature.

The pioneer prospectors could not

foresee that in the span of 50 years some 40,000 men would see service with the company, and employment would rise to a high point of 3,124 men in the year 1941 . . . or that thousands of such men would come from other lands trusting in a chance to build destiny with their own hands and the help of God.

Today the rosters of universities across Canada include the names of many sons and daughters of such men, and their voices are filled with pride as they speak of those sons and daughters. They came to this land risking new and unknown hardships to carve out a new life for themselves and their families.

To the community they brought their rich cultures and traditions and folklore. It is fitting that in the celebration of 50 years of operation the spotlight should be turned on these men from many climes who have helped shape and mould a great enterprise and a great community.

Today among the 1,600 men who comprise the workforce at the Hollinger Mine there are men of 32 nationalities. The first 12 names on the alphabetical list of the payroll are Adamchuk, Adams, Aho, Aleksic, Allaire, Allen, Alonso, Alves, Andercheck, Andersen, Anderson and Andrighetti. We leave it to our readers to ponder the origin of those 12 names. It will suffice for us to point out that these first 12 names are typical of the entire payroll.

The history of Hollinger is a story of cooperation between discoverer, inves-

tor and workman, but it is the latter to whom must go the major share of the credit for the town that was created. For it was they who not only built houses, but made homes of those houses. It was the men and their wives who created a community of good neighbors, where men came to know the comradeship of toil and by their understanding and tolerance established a common bond with their fellow-men.

No story of the accomplishments of Hollinger would be complete without mention of the men who make up the organization—the men who yesterday and today have helped make the company what it is.



BIRTH and GROWTH of a TOWN



The birth and growth of Timmins in sequence pictures Third Avenue, the main street. Above photo shows street emerging from bush in 1911.



World War I was well advanced and the Porcupine a well known mining camp when this photo of Third Avenue was taken in 1917.



Third Avenue today is a well travelled business section of Timmins. Many of the original buildings have disappeared and been replaced by modern structures.

St. Mary's Hospital began its career as a Hollinger hospital with accommodation for 10. Like Timmins it has grown steadily to meet the needs of the community. Unit at left of photo was built in early 20's. Unit at right was added in 1929. Proposed additions will provide a 195-bed hospital now operated by the Sisters of Charity of Providence.



The words "The Town of Timmins" have a special meaning in this gold mining centre because Timmins is a town with a population in excess of 28,000. This number gives it the distinction of being the largest town in Canada.

These pages carry a number of photographs which attempt, in the space available, to portray graphically the evolution of the community since gold was discovered in the Porcupine in 1909, through its incorporation in 1912, until today.

Located some 450 miles north of Toronto, Timmins today is a town with more than 7,000 homes. The 333 class rooms in Timmins schools accommodate more than 7,000 primary and secondary school students. It has 19 churches to serve several denominations, 24 hotels and 25 restaurants. Well served by road, rail and air transportation facilities, it is equally well equipped in the realm of communication with a daily newspaper, two radio stations and a television station.

As it well might be, Timmins is proud of its past and of its evolution from a tent community to a gold mining centre of world-wide importance. While the town cherishes its past, its real interest lies in the present and the future. In spite of the difficulties of the gold mining industry, Timmins is a prosperous, active community today.

Many of its pioneers have passed from the scene, but many still remain. In the originals and their descendants still flows the blood of those who erected a modern community in a wilderness; such people always look to the future with confidence.



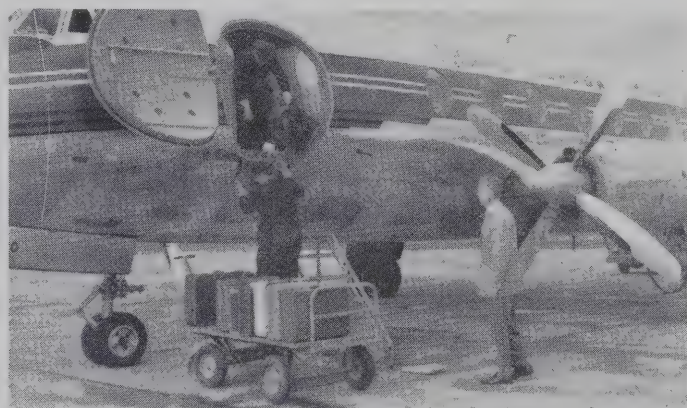
There was joy in the Porcupine when the first official T. & N.O. railway train reached Golden City in 1911. Isolation for the Porcupine District had ended.



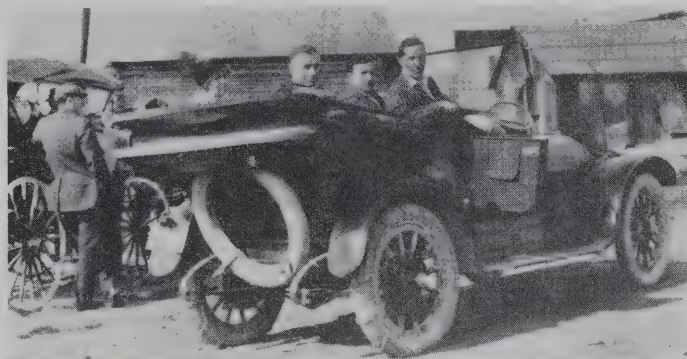
Ontario Northland Diesel powered trains now give the community rapid rail transportation and connections with all parts of the country.



Tony Lago was one of the first mailmen in the Camp. In this 1911 picture he is ready for his rounds. Mr. Lago joined Hollinger in 1910, worked at the Mine until 1955, and now lives retired in Timmins.



Much of the first class mail arriving at Timmins now comes by air. Successful community effort established airport in 1955.



Overlands of the 20's would be a dream car for the sports car drivers of today. Jules R. Timmins is at the wheel of this car in that period when the horse and buggy was still popular and many wondered if the automobile was here to stay.



Adversity hit Hollinger in the fires of 1911 which destroyed the plant and surface buildings. Here is how it looked as the pioneers faced the challenge and started over again to rebuild their camp from the ashes.



The fires of 1911 were particularly lethal in South Porcupine. This is the new tent city built after the town was destroyed. Many took refuge in the lake during the fire.

The Birth and Growth of a Town Cont'd



A mayor and six councillors elected annually govern the town of Timmins. This picture shows the Municipal Building erected in 1937. All town departments, Police Department and Public Library are housed in this modern structure.

As a gold mining community Timmins has enjoyed one advantage rarely found in contemporary camps: it has followed a fairly well defined pattern throughout its 50 years of growth. This aerial photograph by the Ontario Dept. of Lands and Forests shows the general plan of the Town which covers 2686 acres.





An early photo, looking across Miller Lake to the Hollinger. The lake was eventually filled with tailings before 1920. In 1935 the area was sodded and in 1939 became Hollinger Park.



Taken from approximately the same place, this photo shows the results of converting the lake into a parkland. Hardy, fast-growing, laurel-leaf willows provide ample shade.



When baseball was popular, the stand overlooking the diamond was often filled to its capacity of 1000 spectators.

Cornish soccer team won fame for Hollinger and Timmins in the mid-twenties. Cornish men have an affinity for soccer and mining.



When this picture of a Timmins team was taken, John McGraw and his Baltimore Orioles were by-words in baseball. The year was 1913.



THE SPORTS SCENE

It is no secret that the people of the Porcupine follow the fortunes of the National Hockey League teams with an intensity that may be equalled but is not surpassed any place on the continent. Nor is the reason difficult to determine. The world's greatest hockey league is well peppered with players who learned their hockey in the Porcupine. This too, comes about in the natural order of things; since its earliest days Timmins has been home to enthusiastic athletes and sports fans.

Hockey may command the attention of a large proportion of local citizens, but other sports are and have been equally popular in the community—soccer, baseball, curling, bowling, tennis, fishing, hunting and golf are just a few.

A great deal of the sports activity in Timmins centres around the Hollinger Park. Located strategically between the Town of Timmins and the Hollinger Mine—in effect linking them together—this 35½-acre park provides extensive recreational facilities for the community. Adjoining the Park is the Timmins Golf Club, a nine-hole community golf course located on Hollinger property. These two areas provide extensive out-door recreational facilities.

For many years outdoor athletic events were conducted in a park located in mid-town. In the mid-thirties an expanse of mine tailings between the Town and the Mine was covered with top soil, grass and trees were planted, and stands and buildings were constructed. Since 1939, this park has offered excellent facilities for baseball, softball, soccer, rugby and track and field events. It is also equipped with a children's playground and a band stand.

While the popularity of these sports activities may wane or rise according to changing tastes, the Hollinger Park remains the scene of many sports events. The enthusiasm of spectators and participants suggests that it will be many years before one could wander through the park on a summer night without hearing the cheerful noise of games in progress.



Surface plant of the Ross Mine. Headframe is at right centre and crushing plant at left centre. Plant has a milling capacity of 400 tons per day. Employment reached a total of 350 men during previous years. Mechanization now enables it to operate with about 100 men. The mine is the main employer and chief economic support of the community of Holtyre. A low grade producer, it yields about two ounces of silver for each ounce of gold.

J. J. Caty, a mining engineer from Ecole Polytechnique is resident manager of the Ross Mine, located at Holtyre, 50 miles east of Timmins. Mr. Caty has been manager of this property since 1935.

SILVER ANNIVERSARY FOR ROSS MINE

While Hollinger Mine celebrates a 50th anniversary in 1960 a subsidiary mine is also passing a milestone of impressive significance in the gold mining industry; 1960 marks the 25th year of operations of the Ross Mine, located in the township of Hislop 50 miles east of Timmins.

Discovered On Farm

In some respects the history of the Ross parallels that of the Hollinger. The development of a mine was quickly followed by the development of a community—Holtyre, now the home of 650 people. In one respect it is different; the Ross mine was not discovered in a wilderness. Rather, it was found on the family farm of Edouard Ross and the greater part of its operations are conducted on this family homestead.

The Ross began its struggle for existence with a working arrangement between Edouard Ross and Frank Tremblay, a local prospector who owned claims adjoining the Ross farm. The two men formed a partnership with Baptiste David, of Timmins. David had been a cook at Teck-Hughes but by the early 'thirties was a well-established hotel man, willing and able

to finance some of the preliminary work on the mine. Later David became associated with Patrick J. Brennan, an Olympic star of 1908, in the promotion of the property.

After Hollinger engineers examined the property in 1933, an option was taken. Exploration work indicated sufficient ore to justify the purchase of the property, and within a few months construction of an 80 ton per day mill commenced. The first full year of production was 1936 when 27,540 tons of ore were milled.

The mine has operated continuously since that time, in spite of the fact that early optimism and hopes were soon replaced by the hard reality that a great deal of ingenuity would be required to keep the property operating on a reasonable basis.

Mill 400 Tons Daily

Over the past quarter century the capacity of the mill has been increased steadily from the original 80 tons per day, until in 1960 it reached a capacity of 400 tons per day. At present the Main shaft of the Ross extends to a point 98 feet below the 1500-foot level, providing service at ten levels at 150-foot intervals. In addition, work is underway on a project to sink the Main shaft to a depth of 2,600 feet.

Outstanding Safety Record

One of the features of the Ross is the outstanding safety record it has achieved. In February of 1960 the mine completed a 24-month period without a compensable accident. On five occasions in the past ten years Ross Mine employees have won the Angus D. Campbell trophy for the best accident experience in the Porcupine district. It is quite probable that the record would be even more impressive if the work force at the mine had not been reduced below the 100 necessary to qualify for this competition.

2,200,000 Tons Mined

Since production commenced in 1936, 2,200,000 tons of ore have been mined from which over \$15,000,000 of gold and nearly \$600,000 of silver have been recovered. In 1936, about 6,400 ounces of gold were recovered. The amount increased rapidly until 1941 when 24,400 ounces were produced. In recent years production has varied between 18,000 and 21,000 ounces.

After twenty-five years of operation, the Ross Mine continues to be a major source of employment in the Holtyre-Ramore area which has contributed much to the development of Northern Ontario through mining and agriculture.

IRON ORE

Hollinger's practice of seeking new ore bodies and developing new properties is reflected in the great iron ore operation in Northeastern Quebec and Labrador. A pioneer and prime mover in this operation, Hollinger's efforts sparked a reaction which has resulted in new industries and new towns in what, a few years ago, was a wilderness, incapable of supporting a population.

The iron ore comes from open-pit operations around Schefferville. Schefferville itself is a cheerful community of several thousand with modern homes, paved streets and city conveniences. The iron ore moves by railway from Schefferville 360 miles south to Sept-Îles on the St. Lawrence. From here it is shipped to all parts of the world.

A village of about 1,000 when the iron ore industry was started, in less than a decade Sept-Îles has become a city of about 15,000. Meanwhile, a new iron ore industry and a new community is being developed in the Wabush area at Carol Lake. A forty-mile railway, connecting with the Quebec, North Shore and Labrador Railway about 280 miles north of Sept-Îles, runs west from the main line into Carol.

Y-D OPERATED FOR 21 YEARS

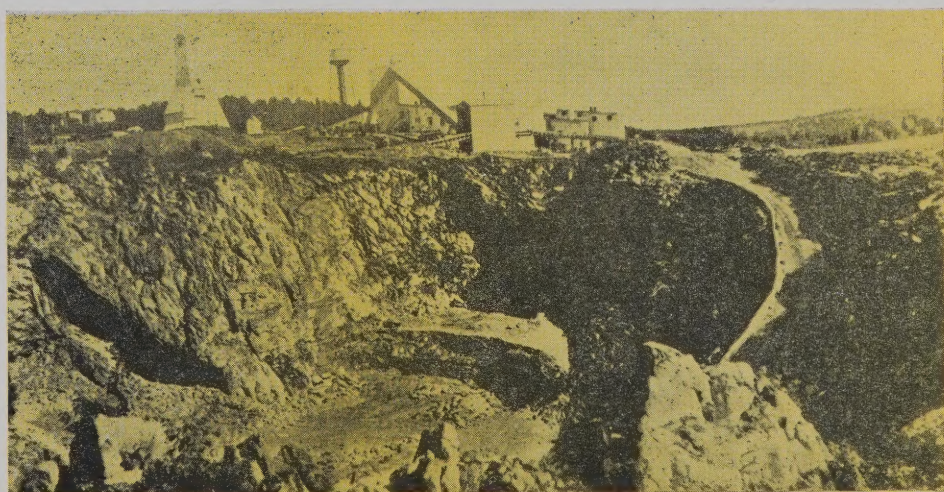
When the Hollinger organization undertook the operation of the Young-Davidson Mine at Matachewan in 1933, it was estimated that more than two million tons of ore could be mined and processed in a life-time estimated at four to six years. Young-Davidson, closed in 1956, produced more than six million tons of ore and yielded more than \$21,000,000 in gold and silver in its 21 years of operation.

Employment varied between 150 and 350 men. Total wages paid exceeded \$8,000,000; money spent on supplies and sundries was nearly \$7,000,000; on taxes, almost \$1,000,000. Originally an open-pit operation but later an underground mine, the Young-Davidson performance is indicative of the value of a mine as an economic asset to a community.



Strip mining iron ore near Schefferville. Although the shipping season is limited to about six months per year, it is expected that in 1960 about 12,000,000 tons will be moved southward to Sept-Îles.

Shaped like an inverted pear, with clearly defined limits, the Young-Davidson ore body lent itself originally to open-pit mining. The pit was more than 600 feet deep when underground operations became necessary. One of the largest blasts in mining history was used to break rock during the final phases of work at this mine



SAFETY



Miners today regard hard hats and electric lamps as distinctive parts of their work dress. This was not always so as an early picture of Hollinger miners dressed for underground work shows. Here they

are wearing soft hats and carbide lamps. The introduction of personal equipment to prevent injuries has been progressive until now hard hats, safety boots, eye protectors and dust masks are commonplace.



The Hollinger team won the Mine Rescue Competition for the Porcupine District in 1960. Members are Jim Adams, Paul Hurtubise, Don Davis, Steve Pawelczyk, Doug Glaister, Rudy St. Germain (Captain), Carson Millar (Supervisor).



Discussing work plans for the day, this mine crew and supervisor illustrate modern safety equipment and clothing worn by most underground workers.

It was only 50 or 60 years ago that people began to realize that industrial accidents could be prevented. Since then, much time and effort has been devoted to reducing hazards by developing safer machines, improving personal safety clothing and equipment and encouraging safer work habits.

Throughout the course of its history, Hollinger has played a leading role in the field of accident prevention in this

province. While accidents still occur and workmen are still injured, the reduction in frequency over the years is proof that progress has been made.

The list of improvements made to machines for the sake of safety, if it were compiled, would be impressive. Personal safety equipment has also played an important part. In the final analysis, however, prevention of accidents depends upon the workman himself making full use of these de-

velopments and by following safe work habits.

Since accident prevention depends so much on individual behaviour, the record each year reflects the measure of participation by each workman. The satisfactory record over the years in comparing it with the industry as a whole is evidence that the members of the Hollinger organization have accepted their responsibility to promote safety in their daily work.



Antonio Lucciantonio, scraper operator, has worked at Hollinger for 46 years but came to Porcupine in 1912.



Hector Lemieux, mill repairman, saw original Hollinger mill destroyed by bush fire in May, 1911.



Leo Dubien, mine serviceman, has worked underground for 31 years and for 10 years worked in the Mill.

THE FACES OF HOLLINGER

Among the 1,600 employees of Hollinger are many men who started with the Company during the early stages of its development. What attracted these people to the Porcupine, and why did many of them decide to make their homes here permanently?

Nine of these veteran Hollinger employees, each with the Company for 40 years or more, recount their experiences.

ANTONIO LUCCIANTONIO first came to the Porcupine in 1912 and worked in local mines, but returned to Europe during World War I to join the allied forces. On receiving his discharge in 1920, he returned to Hollinger and has been with the Company since that time.

"I came back to Canada because this country offered more opportunity for myself and my family. During the war I regarded Timmins as 'my town,' and always planned to return here.

"Hollinger has always been a good place to work. I have been treated well, was able to build my own home in the community and raise my family. The people are kind and friendly, we have gotten along well. My family has been able to establish themselves and their own families."

A HOLLINGER EMPLOYEE since 1917 and a member of the Mill Division since 1919, Hector Lemieux first came to the Porcupine in 1911 and was here at the time of the disastrous fire. He worked on the railroad after the fire for several years, returning in 1917.

"It was the lure of gold that brought me back to the Porcupine," Mr. Lemieux recalls. "I planned to do some prospecting and hoped to strike it rich."

Accepting construction work at Hollinger, Mr. Lemieux was recommended by the master mechanic to fill the need for a mill repairman. In accepting the job, Mr. Lemieux was given the assurance that if he didn't like the new work, he could have his old job back.

"I've been a mill repairman since 1919 and plan to retire this year, but I don't think I'll ask to have my old job back," Mr. Lemieux said with a chuckle.

"The main reason I stayed on this job is that I enjoy working around machinery. It was steady work with no moving from one job to another, and I got along well with everyone I worked with. We raised a family of 10 children, were able to give them the advantage of a good education, and always seemed to have a few dollars for an occasional trip or holiday," the veteran millman concluded.

LEO DUBIEN, mine serviceman, has been employed at Hollinger since 1919, and has worked underground since 1929. He came to the Porcupine from Masson, Quebec, when he learned from his brother, who was already here, that there were jobs available in the mines.

"I started working in the Yard," he recalls, "but the same year transferred to the Mill. I found outdoor work in the winter too cold, so I later transferred underground.

"One of the things I liked about my work here is that we were always provided with good, up-to-date equipment and tools. The detachable bit is a good example. Instead of having to carry sets of steel to the workplace, the bits could be carried in one hand. The tungsten carbide bit came later, and they were another big improvement, making the work lighter and faster.

"I liked my work, working conditions have always been good and I could never see any advantage in moving from mine to mine, so I've stayed at Hollinger for 41 years."

"Nature was bountiful in the distribution of natural resources throughout Canada, and these resources have become the basis of one of the world's most impressive mining industries. In its half century of operation Hollinger has played its part in making many contributions to the development and progress of the industry. Important as these have been, however, it may well be that future history will show that the Company's true stature in the industry will be measured in terms of new mining operations whose importance will not be evident until long after the last ore has been hoisted from the Hollinger mine itself."

—Excerpt from President's Address at the 49th Annual Meeting of the Hollinger Shareholders, June 1, 1960.